Upon this rock the republican church is built, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Mr. Sours, of Virginia—Why is it that your party has assumed the name of republicans?

Hr. Gidding—Because we advocate the same principles which Jefferson, and Hancock, and Franklin, and the Adamsen, and all the republicans of 1776, avowed and advocated and proclaimed.

Mr. Suris—Why did you not take it before?

Mr. Godding—He had been a but just formed out of the other parties, and we took it when the existence of our party commenced.

Mr. Linches—Will the gentleman allow me to put a question to him? I observe in the Harald that came last night a letter signed G., which copies a resolution said to have been adopted at a caucas, and which is said to have been adopted at a caucas, and which is said to have been adopted at a caucas, and which is said to have been offered by yourself.

Mr. Gidding—I will not evade the answer. Let me proceed with what I was saying, and at another time I will give the gentleman an answer.

Mr. Linches—I am sure you do not. I allowed the gentleman to interrupt me yesterday; and I believe that I have never refused, since I have been a member upon this floor, to allow him or anybody else to interrupt me if it was desired.

Mr. Giddings—I will yield the floor on the appeal malby the gentleman. However, I will say that I never in terrupted any man when be was in the midst of an explanation, as I was when he interposed at this time yield to the gentleman, who is always courteous to others.

Mr. Lerrupt—I want to know whether the gentleman drafted this resolution?

Regolved, That we will support no man for Speaker who i

Mr. Littenen-That is an evasion of the issue. You were to question mo.

Mr. Giddings—I have to deal with your candidate now.

Mr. Richardon—You and I are not equal. You are not a candidate, and I am. (Laughter).

Mr. Giddings—That gantieman stands before the country; the eyes of the nation are upon him. His party assail me for knowing the views of one candidate, while netther they nor their candidate a dars answer the question they propound to me. Their position is a most humilisting one. Here they stand before the country more dumb on this subject than becomes American statesmen. I would never be a candidate if obliged thus to surrender my independence, and not dare avow my doctrines. Thank Gad we present no such candidate! When later-regated they have answered, and will answer any interregated they have answered, and will answer any interregatories propounded to them. I ask the House and the country to be ar these facts in mind. Let them go forth to the people; let history record them; let the American people understand that neither the candidate of the democratic porty nor his supporters dare answer these questions. Now, I will come to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Jones), who spoke of the rights of alave-holders, and I want to know if he will vote for a man who will so arrange the Committee on the District of Columbia as to silence the petitions that may be sent here for the reject of the laws that authorize the slave trade in this District? Not so arrange committees as that they shall report either for or against repeal? He refuses to answer. Let any one of that party speak. And now I will popound this question to the gentleman from Virginia who preceded me, (Mr. Smith,) who spoke as one having authority.

Mr. Giddings—No, no advice. I ask a question.

Mr. SMRE-If the gentleman will take a worder across from mc.

Mr. Gindings-No, no advice. I ask a question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smrm.-But allow me.—

Mr. Gindings-Sir, I ask no advice. God forbid that I should ever be driven to such a necessity!

Mr. Smrm.-I will tell you what I say in reference to that, but first let me make a suggestion.

Mr. Gindings-No suggestion. Answer my question, ves or no.

that, but first let me make a suggestion.

Mr. Giblings—No suggestion. Answer my question, yes or ho.

Mr. Shurs—If you wish to know how I would organize the committees. I can only say that I would organize the committees. I can only say that I would organize them so as to advance the public business in strict conformity to the constitution and all its compromises, and none other. Now, you make the most of that.

Mr. Gibbings—Now, my friends, mark this: the gentleman can sail honorable Senators at a distance when he is perfectly safe from their answers; he can denounce them and talk about the salvation of the Union. Let me tell him that here is space and verge for the display of his forensic powers? He now qualis before a single interregatory, his proud bearing appears to have left him suddenly; he is cumb; like the lamb before his shearers, he opens not his mouth.

Mr. LEICHER, (interposing.)—The gentleman has achnowledged that he is the autoor of the resolution I have yead. I desire to know, now, whether his present candidate and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell), who run up to eighty-one votes, were understood by him and by the cancus to be pledged to an observance of it?

Mr. Giddlings—I do understand every Northern man who professes the principles of liberty to be plenged to this detrine. I did understand Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bank, by their public acts, by their whole conduct, to have been pledged to carry out the doctrine of that resolution. I so regarded svery man that has been named as a cancidate by my political associates, as pleaged by their public actions, and by all their professions, in favor of the destrine land down in that resolution?

Mr. LEICHER—Bid they adopt that resolution?

Mr. Giddlings—There was a meeting, then?

Mr. Giddlings—There was a meeting for conference.

Mr. LEICHER—Bid they adopt that resolution?

Mr. Giddlings—There was a meeting then?

Mr. Giddlings

are that the gentleman and the American people shall understand that they did adopt it without a dimenting voice.

Mr. Letture—Were Messers. Campbell and Banks thered Mr. Genderse—They were not.

Mr. Casmeril, of Chic—Will my colleague allow me to sa a word?

Mr. Genderse—Certainly.

Mr. Cavrissi—I wish to state this fart, that no resolution, no test of that kind, was presented to me by any person, or from any caucus or meeting.

Mr. Genderse—No, sir. God forbid that it should have been presented, or that I should have voted for any man who I did not know and believe in my heart and conclence was an advocate of that very doctrine.

Mr. Barks—I have no part or consern in the convertation going on between the gentleman from Wighits and the gentleman from Ohio, but I desire to say, so far as I am concerned, that I never knew that any such resolution was adopted, that I never attended any caucus, conference or neeting where such a resolution was presented; that I have never made any pledge, and that I stand uncommitted, and prepared to do what is right and just wherever I may be called to act, according to my own convictions.

Mr. Girmerors—These is no doubt about that, and I de-

convictions.

Mr. Girmonor.—There is no doubt about that, and I desire the country to understand it.

Mr. INFURN.—The continues will pardon me for interrupting him again furt at this point. It seems that

neither the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell) nor the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hanks), who have been before the House as candidates for Speaker, had any knowle ge whitever of this resolution. New I desire to know, it he record of their lives and of their public complete of this House was so distinct, so emphatic, a virg so little room for doubt and difficulty, why was the resolution, preclaiming that the candidates must be phoged, adopted by this meeting.

Mr. Goddens-I answer most distinctly, that we came here composed of different political parties, having here-tofore professed different views and sentiments, and it was necessary to have some common principle upon which we could agree. It was further resolved that it was no objection to any man that he belonged to the American party, provided that he stood committed to those sertliments. Let me say to the gentleman (Mr. Letcher) who denounces the Know Nothing party, that that would be no objection to him, provided he stool upon this common ground of principle. We should not ask him whether he belonged to the democratic, the whig, the regulation or the Know Nothing party. When he shall plant himself upon the principle of that resolution, we will even accept the gentleman from Virginia. True, I should regard his conversion as a miracle much greater than the conversion of Faul—(laughter)—pet we would even accept him. We exclude no man for what he has been. The question is, "how do you now stand?" than we generally imagine. Coming generations, looking back upon this time and seeing these principles adopted by the American people, will rejoice, and their hearts swell with thankfulness, that there were men at this day who stood forth so proudly and firmly in favor of these principles of justice, liberty and the constitution. And now, gentlemen, I will come to a more minute part of my subject, if my friend from Virginia (Mr. Letcher) has got through asking questions.

Mr. Letcher—I have got all I want to go to my section of the countity with.

and firmly in favor of these principles of justice, liberty and the constitution. And now, gentlemen, I will come to a more minute part of my subject, if my friend from Viginia (Mr. Letcher) has got through asking questions.

Mr. Letcher—I have got all I want to go to my section of the country with.

Mr. Gidding—Oh, my friend, with what emotions I hear that word "sciion?" Instead of looking to the good and for the approval of coming generations, men are always leoking over their shoulders to see if the devil is not coming after them. (Laughter.) When will men learn that we are not sent here to cavil on mare specifical insurance of the democratic party, I say sgain, in your attempt to extend this sectional institution you have called down the vengeance of the American people upon your heads. The handwriting upon the wall has been seen and read of all men. Your history is written, and your doom is realed; the sentence pronounced sgainst you, "Depart, ye cursed." (Laughter.) You need not trouble yourselves about our petty difficulties. We will take care of them; you cannot help us. We can do without you. We have a working majority in this House against you. When organized, we shall raise the standard of united opposition to your party. Indeed, whether we elect a Speaker or not, we thall unite in opposition to your Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to its principles. So much has been said here about republicans, and abolitionists, and Know Nothings, that I want to define term. I have already given my views upon republicanism. They are expressed in the last continue to increase in the brightness of its glory as long as freedom shall be snatained. That is the four habit continue to increase in the brightness of its glory as long as freedom shall be snatained. That is the four habit of the production of my republicanism, as it is that of a vast majority of the whige and know Nothings of the North. You, gealemen of the democratic party, stand forth here denying this doctrine. You say men are not endowed by their Greator with t

shirtion prohibia our giving freedom to Kansas. Is that if?

Mr. JONES—My reply is, the constitution does not prohibit our giving freedom to Kansas, and she has it under the constitution.

Mr. Giddings—I want no prevarieation or evasion. I say, I understood my fitted (Mr. Jones) to dealise that by national law we had not the constitutional power to restore liberty to the people of Kansas.

Mr. JONES—Mell, I will answer my friend from Ohio.

Mr. Giddings—That is what I want.

Mr. JONES—I am willing to answer him categorically.

Mr. Giddings—the very thing I want.

Mr. JONE—I do not know how to get at it better than by saying this, that the question of slavery—for that is what It I—

Mr. JONE—The question of slavery is a question which I cony that Capress—has the right to decide, in the serse in which the gentleman from Ohio speaks of it; but I sm in Gaver of that law which gives It to the free white citizens of Limms, or any other Territory, to settle that question for themselves.

New Yorld members (approvingly)—That is it.

Mr. HURTHERY MARSHALL, of Kentucky—I ask the gentleman from I ennylysania (Mr. Jones) whether I understand the principle of the Kansas-Nobrasia bill for which the centocratic cancus pledges its members, are to be extended—

Mr. Girlings (interrupting)—My friend from Kentucky will permit me, with all possible kindness, to interrupt him.

A MEMIER—Oh, let him ask his question.

Mr. Gerines (interropting)—My friend from Kentucky will permit me, with all possible kindness, to interrupt him.

A Mesters—Ob, let him ask his question.

Mr. Gerines—No, my friends, I know better the context of the

der of a slave. Now, I want my triend to say whether be denies our right to prohibit the killing of a slave in Kennar?

Mr. JONEZ—I acswer my friend by saying this:—i do not know how I could make it more apparent. He (Mr. Clodings) is a citizen of the State of Ohio. Now, I am willing to accord to every cifizen of Kannas just the same right and power which he possesses on that question as a citizen of Ohio. I understand that the people of Ohio have the power and the right to establish to morrow or to abe lish alavery. I tell him that i just go for giving a resident of Kannas the same smount of power and liberty under the constitution of the United States—no more and no less.

Mr. Gudders—And does not my friend (Mr. Jones) see where he is? Has he not by his own vote here apread over Kannas the criminal law of the United States? But he sees not do that in regard to the people of Ohio. We lightle in regard to other crimes there; but he denies our authority to prohibit this. My hisnes, I want to make this export here, because for days and days I have seen the democrats of this House stand forth—I mean no effence—with efficuery which would well become a dominant majority in this hall.

Mr. LEICHER (interrupting)—Do I understand the gentleman for m Ohio to say that a master has a right to sill his slave in the Southern States?

Mr. Gudders—a leave in Virginia, and that slave defends himself, has he not the right, under the laws of leads himself, has he not the right, under the laws of

that State, to take that show's life? That is the point. Air Larcums.—The criminal law which protects me protected my show.—He evades my question. Let me ask the grant-man to trill me whether, if he arisempt to chactin a sinver min to trill me whether, if he arisempt to chactin a sinver min to trill me whether, if he arisempt to chactin a sinver min to trill me whether, if he arisempt to chactin a sinver if he had not been asked to the line of that slave?

If I secure.—No, sir; there is no such right there and the reads of the control of all of a

half the cand party to the presitions of men and parties, that the small party to which I am attached, and which has to such an extent been a theme for commentary by others, should be heard by one of its own members before we adjourn. I do not, like the gentlemax from Alabama (Mr. Walley) who addressed you this moraing, field any tection in this chamber, I have no. Like the democratic colors of the control of the legislative decaration of she democratic members of the legislative decaration of she democratic members of the legislative decaration of she democratic members of the legislative decaration of the democratic members of the legislative decaration of the control of the second of the case which it was uttered. On the contact, I regard it as the legitlmate sequence of the second of the case which it was uttered. On the contact, I regard it as the legitlmate sequence of the second of the control of the

shorted upon the Philadelphia platform. I disclaim the lifes that the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Banks) who has been voted for as Speaker, is a membe of the American party. He and his colleagues may so claim him, but he will recognize at once the impassable line which divices him from me. The Philadelphia platform in its twelfth section did no more, and does no more, than assume the position taken here to-day by me and the gentlemen who have voted with me through three several days, viz.—Resistance to sectional agitation, and a Leartiel desire to see this government placed upon a line of action which shall secure the rights of all sections—which shall secure the himmory and integrity of the government in its wirhings upon the laterests of each and every section, and which shall divert the attention of the American people from three miderable "lane" which make them all unlappy by disturbing the harmony of government in all sections. Bit, I wish to see the people upon some line of progress in which their mitmentify may be asserted, and this government may be used to redome to the benefit of every section of our notice contidenacy.

Mr. John, of Philosylvania—The gentleman took the liberty of asking me a question, and I hope he will allow me the same favor at this point. I understood him to any he recognised the twichth section of the Initadelphia platform. I wish to ask him if he resegnizes that seed on which processine men from the rights of American edition he right of private in materials.

Mr. Manusati—I shall have no difficulty at all in an average the gentleman that question. I am in tavor of the largest freedom is religion and theety of canadiance. As I chaim the right of private in materials in matters. As it was more in favor, and I day manuser, declared an intent to registate or at so as to religions belief for myself, I respect it he others. I am not is favor, and in ever have been in favor, and in ever he appears to make an expansion of the American party, since that gentleman for in favor in

S oth.

Mr. Jones - Will my friend from Kentucky allow me to
ask him another questions.

Such.

Mr. John.—Will my friend from Kentucky allow me to ak him another question?

Mr. Mannati.—Certainly.

Mr. John.—I assure the gentleman from Kentucky that I would not interrupt bein, nor sak any question whatever, only I find that his remarks are based upon the construction of the phrascology of a resolution which is the theorem to be now the construction of the phrascology of a resolution which I had the honor to present in the democratic cau ms. Will my triend allow me to ask him a question! He has an nonrect here publishe before the country that he is a member of the American party, and he objects to that resolution because he says when we declare to the country that we are spained any party which has and his party. Now I assure my friend I have more said that he was against civil liberty or religious liberty; but, if my friend party which that general sentiment expresses, then it does hit my friend, and we so intended, Crise of Good!" A hard hit.") Now, if he gentleman from Kentucky will allow me, I will sak him this quastion.—It, when he entered into that American organization, his experience there verifies the correctness of my general information, that one of the very tests and the basis of the movement is to swear hostility to the Catholic religion and to men who were born abroad, so far as regar's their social and political rights in the country? I merely ask my friend whether that is not one of the obligations!

A NULLEM Correcting Mr. Jones)—Not to rote for Catholic or foreigners.

Interest ask my friend whether that is not one of the oblight least.

A beautiffer (correcting Mr. Jones)—Not to vote for

Cattellies or foreigners.

Mr. Jones—Yes, istand corrected. I wish to put the
quests n in a shape that my friend from Kentucky will
anderstand me. I ask whether it was not made a text
with him that, before he could become a member of the
re-called American party or Know Nothing party, he had
to give a piedge, or each, or admirable or a samething,
that is would never vote for a man for any public will
be where religion is Roman Catholic, or who was born
shore religion is Roman Catholic, or who was born
shore religion. Manuall-Mr. Clerk, the felrness of the gartle-

PREMARY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

\*\*PROPERTY CORRESPONDED\*\*\*

PROPERTY CORRESPONDED\*\*

PROPERTY CORRE

MONEY MARKET. THUMBET, Dec. 21-6 P. M. The stock market has become quite active again. Spaspirit, and both stocks closed firm, at a slight improve nent. It is the impression in the street that Erie is des ined to touch higher points, that the combination will get up another fells ion similar to the last, and that there who realize at the proper time will make money. The last is a very sensible conclusion. Outsiders operating in Eric, or any other (ancy stock, in these times par-ticularly, should secure small profits and withdraw from the field. The fluctuations in all the function have lately been so large fud so sudden that in waiting for greater profits holders frequently have found the difference on the wrong alde of the book. Under the power and influence of the combination, it is possible. Ects may advance two or three per cent; but that such an inflation can be then temporary, no one for a moment Iven these most deeply involved in the others e than temporary no one for a moment doubt. Iwn those most deeply involved in the movement will realize, if possible, when they can do so without less. Most of those who originated the recent speculation entered the market at prices considerably above these now ruling and they will not willingly give it up until those points are again reached. There is, therefore, a chance for outsiders to make a turn, provided they are not too extravagant in their expectations. Reading has a wide margin for improvement. It must, in view of its present and prospective earnings, be a safe investment. So long as the stock is held in large lots by speculators, the fluctuations will be very great, and at times it may be unaccountably depressed; but those movements cannot affect its dividends. Its cornings last year were about twenty per cent net, and the probability is that they will not be below that ra'e this year. If the company divide fifteen nor cent per annum, its reservations must be sufficient to provide for all future contengencies. Such a stock should, in our opinion, sell for more than par. Michigan Central stock opinion sell for more than par. Michigan Central stock appears to be settling down again. A few days since it was firm at par. It is now freely offered at 71% per cent. The dividend just declared has not given astifaction. It is not, in the first place considered large enough; and in the second place, the time of payment is put off an unreasonable period. The reported gross carnings are large, but there is much leads to the constant of the contract of the co

loubt expressed regarding the actual net income. The bulk of the stock is owned by about half a dozen men in Bosten, who look out sharp for their individual interests. These cliques of financiers in railroad companies have never been looked upon with favor by outside stockhold ers, and daily developments are not calculated to re-move or weaken that prejudice. The Michigan Central Eathrond Company is mixed up with all sorts of outside financiering. It is entangled with all sorts of railroad connections, and its credit has been louned to some of the poorest, weakest companies in the Western States. In a short time it will be entirely out of the way of the great current of travel and transportation between the East and the West, and even a portion of its local business is likely to be diverted by the opening of new lines. There neary to be diverted by the opening of new lines. These were raises to day at the board of New York Central stock. We may now look for an active moreonest among speculators, and more violent fluctuations in prices. Michigan Fonthern railroad stock has been quiet for some Michigan routhers rairroad stock has been quiet for some time. The next dividend will pendably be five per cent cash. Galena and Chicago was held at higher points to day, and but little stock offering. Nicaragus Transit was firm this morning at yesterday's closing prices. We understand that one of the present management, who

has been a very large holder, has nearly sold out, prior to his withdrawal from the company. His stock has fallen into good hands, and the probability of a complete change in the board of menagers daily becomes stronger.

CITY TRADE REPORT.
Finday, Dec. 21-4P. M.
Annee.—Small sales of pots and pearls were sold at

Navai Fronts were quiet, without change of moments in prices.

On.—Linesed was dull, at 92c. a 93c.; whale and sporm were unchange d.

Four-propose.—Pick was steady, with some sales at 920, to ful contracts, for news. The transactions embraned 400 a 500 bbls, at 810 for mean; and 817 50 a 817 176 for prime; and city mean at 821. Boofs—The sales of country reached 500 a 600 bbls, including prime at 95 a 510, and mean at 810 c75; a 212; and 814 50 a 815 for respected Wortern. Boofs hams were dult, at 814 a 810 79. A large sale of prime mean best was made, contribing of 2,000 iterces Robboth and Indiana extra, to go out of marked, supposed to se for France, at private terms. Previous to the sale the comer had soid none under \$24. Dreased large were at 80 a 85%. Lard was less from with sales of 500 bbls, at 125 kg. a 125 kg. Other butter was at 170 a 23a; and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled from 93c, to 113c, and 88ats, 22c a 22c. On sear unled for superior, 22c 100, 8475; 1 appeting, 8470; 1 adjoining, 2505; 1 adjoining, 2502.

Russ was quiet, at 83c, a 50gc.

From an obstract of 600 a 800 bbls. Othe and prices were respected at 28 kg. a 30 kg.

Tourse.—The demand continues good for most sorts. The substrace—The demand continues good for most sorts. The unless included 45 blads. Kentucky at 85c, a 10 kg.; 121 be the Havana at 20c a 38c, 210 do. Onle at p. t. 16 do. Vara at p. t. 18 cans seeding at 7c. a 10 kg.; 12 do. Florida at 18c, a 17 kg.

Tourse.—The market continues without change in forego. We notice make after a 170 kg.

Westigma.—Substrace—The demand continues without change in forego. We notice make and on the substrace contin